

## AMERICAN SAMOA

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>Distr</u> <u>Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	
00 Natl Park of American Samoa	983,000	1,213,000	10,000	0	1,223,000

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

## **AMERICAN SAMOA**

(dollars in thousands)

### **PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:**

**GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)**

None

**LAND ACQUISITION**

None

**CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION**

None

**PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM**

None

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS**

State apportionment: \$395

**STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS**

Proposed state apportionment: \$83

## ARIZONA (PWR)

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>Distr Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>
03 Lake Mead NRA	13,353,000	14,805,000	290,000	0	15,095,000

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

**ARIZONA (PWR)**  
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

None -

LAND ACQUISITION

None - -

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION

None

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM

None

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$821

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

Proposed state apportionment: \$9,091

## CALIFORNIA

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>Distr</u> <u>Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	
49 Cabrillo NM	1,209,000	1,237,000	31,000	0	1,268,000
22,23 Channel Islands NP	4,287,000	4,389,000	96,000	498,000	4,983,000
40 Death Valley NP	6,071,000	6,812,000	150,000	0	6,962,000
19 Devils Postpile NM	184,000	189,000	2,000	0	191,000
10 Eugene O'Neill NHS	348,000	355,000	7,000	0	362,000
08 Fort Point NHS	351,000	363,000	11,000	0	374,000
* Golden Gate NRA	12,467,000	12,899,000	290,000	0	13,189,000
07 John Muir NHS	611,000	629,000	13,000	0	642,000
40,44 Joshua Tree NP	4,003,000	4,109,000	121,000	0	4,230,000
02,03 Lassen Volcanic NP	3,237,000	3,489,000	103,000	0	3,592,000
02 Lava Beds NM	1,093,000	1,133,000	39,000	0	1,172,000
40 Manzanar NHS	483,000	486,000	2,000	0	488,000
40 Mojave NPreserve	3,142,000	3,654,000	54,000	0	3,708,000
06 Muir Woods NM	343,000	355,000	11,000	0	366,000
17 Pinnacles NM	1,788,000	1,839,000	57,000	0	1,896,000
06 Point Reyes NS	3,979,000	4,804,000	132,000	0	4,936,000
08 Presidio (Golden Gate NRA)	5,864,000	6,187,000	218,000	0	6,405,000
01 Redwood NP	6,754,000	6,928,000	187,000	0	7,115,000
07 Rosie the Riveter/ WWII Home Front NHS	0	114,000	1,000	0	115,000
08 San Francisco Maritime NHP	5,788,000	5,893,000	102,000	0	5,995,000
* Santa Monica Mountains NRA	5,014,000	5,116,000	113,000	0	5,229,000
19,21 Sequoia NP/Kings Canyon NP	11,385,000	12,234,000	394,000	0	12,628,000
02 Whiskeytown NRA	2,528,000	2,611,000	87,000	0	2,698,000
04,19 Yosemite NP	21,474,000	22,533,000	787,000	0	23,320,000

\* Congressional districts for Golden Gate NRA include 06, 08, and 12; for Santa Monica Mountains NRA include 23, 24, 26, and 29.

For FY 2002, Program Changes reflect increases for the Natural Resource Challenge.

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

## CALIFORNIA

(dollars in thousands)

### PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
Channel Islands NP	Ongoing Project
Death Valley NP	Ongoing Project
Gaviota Coast	Ongoing Study
Lassen Volcanic NP	Ongoing Project
Mojave National Preserve	Ongoing Project
Pinnacles NM	Ongoing Project
Point Reyes NS	Ongoing Project
Rosie Riveter/WWII Hm Frt NHP	Ongoing Project
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	Ongoing Project
Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs	Ongoing Project

### LAND ACQUISITION (see attached)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Death Valley NP	159 acres	\$150
Golden Gate NRA	105 acres	\$2,500
Mojave National Preserve	2,700 acres	\$1,300
Pinnacles NM	1,967 acres	\$3,300
Point Reyes NS	522 acres	\$2,100

### CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION (see attached)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Golden Gate NRA	Structural upgrade of Pier 2	\$13,000
Lava Beds NM	Replace visitor center	\$4,131
Point Reyes NS	Rehab access & utility systems	\$1,285
Redwood NP	Remove failing roads (completion)	\$3,263
San Francisco Maritime NHP	Rehab Schooner C.A. Thayer	\$9,278
Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP	Restore Giant Forest (completion)	\$84,733

### PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Golden Gate NRA	Commercial bus/pedestrian unloading area	\$555
Joshua Tree NP	Reconstruct Route 12 (Keys Jctn-Geotour Jctn)	\$4,593
Lassen Volcanic NP	Rehab 10 miles main park road, phase 2	\$3,428
Pinnacles NM	Mini-shuttle alter transportation system	\$60
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	Construct shuttle system, phase 1	\$675
Whiskeytown NRA	Replace Cedar Creek Bridge at Need Camp	\$877
Yosemite NP	Expand existing shuttle system	\$3,100

### HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$1,437

### STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

Proposed state apportionment: \$29,182

## **Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition**

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

Program or Park Area: **Death Valley National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 35

Location: Eastern California and western Nevada

States/Counties/Congressional Districts:

State of California/Inyo and San Bernardino Counties/Congressional District No.40

State of Nevada/Esmeralda and Nye Counties/Congressional District No.2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is a combined ceiling of \$300,000,000 for land acquisition by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service at Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, and Mojave National Preserve. The requested appropriation is within the authorized ceiling.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	159	<b>\$150,000</b>
Future Funding Need	10,248	\$28,970,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Largely undeveloped.

Description: The site was originally designated as a national monument in 1933. The Act of October 31, 1994 (Public Law 103-433), abolished Death Valley National Monument and established Death Valley National Park to include the former monument and additional lands.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western hemisphere.

Threat: Open pit mines present a valid threat of exceptional high visual intrusion of otherwise pristine park vistas.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$150,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire eight mining claims covering a total of 158.81 acres. The mining claims occupy the ridge west of the Cottonwood Mountains. The resulting unnatural white open pit mine walls would not only be highly visible over a wide area of the park, but in addition the stark contrast of colors would draw attention and impair visitor enjoyment of the enveloping wilderness areas of the park. The resource damage would be extremely difficult and possibly impossible to repair or mitigate.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Service is seeking to acquire eight mining claims at the national park. Three of the claims were abandoned and contain decaying machinery and equipment. The Service has not yet established contact with the owners of these three claims. The owners of the other five mining claims were contacted last year by the Service and are willing sellers. If the requested funds are appropriated, the Service will contact all owners to continue the acquisition process.

## **Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition**

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

**Program or Park Area:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area

**National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002):** Priority No. 4

**Location:** Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties, California.

**State/County/Congressional District:** State of California/Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties/Congressional District Nos. 6,8,12

**Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining:** None. Public Law 95-42 provides the over-ceiling authority for appropriation of the requested funds.

**Cost Detail:**

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	105	<b>\$2,500,000</b>
Future Funding Need	2,919	\$63,500,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

**Improvements:** Residential, commercial, and agricultural.

**Description:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area was authorized October 27, 1972, to preserve outstanding historic, scenic, and recreational values. The Act of October 24, 2000 (Public Law 106-350), revised the boundary of the national recreation area to include an additional 1,200 acres of land as depicted on the map entitled "Additions to Golden Gate National Recreation Area," numbered NPS-80,076, and dated July 2000/PWR-PLRPC.

**Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal:** The national recreation area encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forest, lagoons, marshes, military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island.

**Threat:** Intense pressure to develop open space in the San Francisco area threatens the integrity of the national recreation area.

**Need:** For fiscal year 2002, funds in the amount of \$2,500,000 are needed to acquire the 104.97-acre Mori Point property that was recently included within the boundary of the national recreation area by Public Law 106-350. While the total cost to acquire the property is \$3,500,000, it is expected that the State of California will contribute \$1,000,000 toward acquisition of the Mori Point property. The Trust for Public Land (TPL), a nonprofit conservation organization, is holding this property until sufficient Federal acquisition funds become available.

**Interaction with Landowners and Partners:** The Mori Point property was recently included within the boundary of the national recreation area by Public Law 106-350 that was enacted on October 24, 2000. The present owner of the Mori Point property is a willing seller. The last contact between the NPS and the TPL regarding this matter was on February 21, 2001



## **Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition**

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

Program or Park Area: **Mojave National Preserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 7

Location: Southern California

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/San Bernardino County/Congressional District No. 40

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The California Desert Protection Act of 1994, established Mojave National Preserve, and revised the boundaries and designations of Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks. The act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$300,000,000 for land acquisition by NPS and BLM.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	2,700	<b>\$1,300,000</b>
Future Funding Need	90,570	\$92,700,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Largely unimproved.

Description: The Act of October 31, 1994 established Mojave National Preserve and authorized acquisition by donation, purchase, or exchange. The act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$300,000,000 for acquisition by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management of the lands added by the act. The preserve contains a total of 1,546,626 acres.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The preserve protects the fragile habitat of the desert tortoise, vast open spaces, and historic mining scenes such as the Kelso railroad depot.

Threat: Unchecked development threatens the significant natural, scenic, and archeological resources in the core of the preserve and along the southern and eastern gateways.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, a total of \$1,300,000 is needed to acquire 40 tracts containing a total of 2,700 acres within the boundary of the national preserve. It is critical that the Service begin an active acquisition program at the national preserve in order to address numerous threats of development that would harm the resources of the preserve. It is expected that partnership efforts from nonprofit conservation organizations will continue to add significantly to the amount of land protected at the national preserve.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owners of the lands to be acquired with the requested funds approached the superintendent of the national preserve requesting acquisition of their land. All of the landowners have been in contact with the NPS within the last year. With the funds requested, the NPS will only be acquiring land from such willing sellers. The preserve has many letters, e-mails and telephone call records from landowners requesting that the National Park Service acquire their lands which lie within the boundary of the preserve. The local communities are supportive of the efforts to protect the resources and increase the economic benefit to the area through tourism to the California Desert.

## Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

Program or Park Area: **Pinnacles National Monument**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 11

Location: Central California

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Monterey and San Benito Counties/Congressional District No. 17

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. Legislation should be enacted to increase the limitation as needed.

#### Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1,967	<b>\$3,300,000</b>
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Ranch-related improvements.

Description: Pinnacles National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 16, 1908, to preserve and protect natural formations known as the Pinnacle Rocks, along with a series of caves underlying them. The rocks are the remains of an ancient volcano.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Spire-like rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.

Threat: The 1,967-acre tract of land proposed for acquisition, known as the Pinnacles Ranch, is strategically located at the east entrance of Pinnacles National Monument. The owners have offered it for purchase to the National Park Service. This land has excellent views of the national monument, and is in the Pinnacles viewshed. It lies on both sides of the only eastside access road, in a riparian valley oak corridor that reaches into the national monument. If the Service does not acquire the ranch, it will be sold on the open market; if privately purchased, the tract has potential for rezoning, subdivision, and development.

Need: The requested funds will be used to purchase the Pinnacles Ranch. The owners have offered it for purchase to the National Park Service. Acquisition of this land would provide a needed site for campground purposes and also stem the tide of subdivision and development in the area. The amount of the requested funds exceeds the statutory limitation on appropriations for land acquisition at the park, so legislation should be enacted to increase the limitation as needed.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owners of the ranch approached the superintendent of the national monument requesting that their land be acquired. The NPS has appraised the land and provided the owners with a copy of the appraisal report and an offer in the amount of the appraised value. The approved appraisal report indicates a value for the property as of August 2, 2000. The owners have indicated that they do not concur with the value indicated in the appraisal report. If the requested funds are included in the fiscal year 2002 appropriation, the NPS will update the appraisal and discuss changes with the landowner. The last contact between the Park service and the landowner was on December 1, 2000.

## Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

Program or Park Area: **Point Reyes National Seashore**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 8

Location: Along Pacific Ocean coast, north of San Francisco in California

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Marin County/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. Public Law 95-42 provides the over-ceiling authority for appropriation of the requested funds.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	522	<b>\$2,100,000</b>
Future Funding Need	3,290	\$8,900,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Several radio towers and a small building.

Description: The seashore was authorized September 13, 1962, to preserve a portion of the diminishing seashore that remains undeveloped.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Point Reyes National Seashore contains unique elements of biological and historical interest in a spectacularly scenic panorama of thunderous ocean breakers, open grasslands, brushy hillsides, and forested ridges.

Threat: The land protection plan for the seashore assigns highest priority to the acquisition of tracts in the Inverness Ridge, Bear Valley, and Haggerty Gulch areas where threats of residential and commercial development are most likely. Hardship cases will continue to be accorded the highest acquisition priority with available funds.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, funds in the amount of \$2,100,000 are needed to acquire a 522-acre tract at the national seashore. The funds are needed to acquire a large oceanfront parcel, owned by American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) and once utilized as a ship-to-shore radio communications facility. The evolution of satellite technology has resulted in the closure of the facility and the possible sale and development of this parcel. The land is located within the heart of the Point Reyes National Seashore and is currently improved with several radio towers and a small building. The property is nesting habitat for the snowy plover, elephant seals and rare plants, and is in the midst of a nomination as an historic cultural landscape to the National Register of Historic Places. If the property were developed further, it would impact adjacent park resources and be incompatible with the visitor experience.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowner approached the National Park Service requesting Federal acquisition of the property and is a willing seller. Last contact between the landowner and the Service was in January 2001.

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 16	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Structural Upgrade of Pier 2 For Seismic Safety			
<b>Project No:</b> GOGA 282		<b>Park Name:</b> Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 08	<b>State:</b> California	
<b>Project Description:</b> This package is to correct seismic and structural deficiencies of Pier 2 and to replace under deck slab utilities as well as repairing a portion of the seawall. Work includes the repairs to the 8-foot and 4-foot diameter concrete caissons, the concrete beams supporting the pier decking and building shed, repairs to the concrete decking, replacement of the sewer and domestic water lines, relocation of fire mains, and repairs to the sea wall under the south end of the pier.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The existing pier structure has deteriorated due to years of salt water exposure and past seismic activity. Corroding steel is causing sections of the concrete caissons, beams and deck to crack and spall off, exposing more steel to salt water. Upgrades are required beyond repair of existing deterioration and damage to meet current seismic design requirements of the Uniform Building Code. Structural, seismic and geotechnical studies were completed in 1984 and in 1986. In 1992 and 1993, some of the damage caused by the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake was repaired. During the repairs, it was discovered that the supports for the sewer lines and fire lines under the pier were in very poor condition and that the failure of these supports represented a safety threat to anyone working under the pier. The fire main was replaced shortly thereafter but not the sewer and water lines. This safety issue along with higher than expected repair costs resulted in the project being stopped before completion. The original south portion of the pier shed houses the Herbst Pavilion; the north expansion houses the Cowell Theater. Both are operated by one of the park's principal park partners, the Fort Mason Foundation. The annual visitation to these facilities is over 200,000. Maximum capacity of the facilities is 3,000 people at any one time. Pier 2 is located at Lower Fort Mason which is part of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation which was designated a national historic landmark on February 4, 1985.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X		Total Project Score: 1000	
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	13,000,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$13,000,000
Total Project Estimate:	13,000,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2001: \$13,000,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$13,000,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 11, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 31
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction
<b>Project Title:</b> Replace Visitor Center to Protect Cave Resources		
<b>Project No:</b> LABE 211	<b>Park Name:</b> Lava Beds National Monument	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 02	<b>State:</b> California
<b>Project Description:</b> This project will result in the removal of all visitor services infrastructure from above significant cave resources, including rehabilitation of the area, and construction of a new visitor complex in an appropriate location. To protect significant subsurface cave resources, this proposal will remove two vintage 1974 trailers that are bolted together to serve as a visitor center, a 1930s era office building, a 20 space parking area, and utility infrastructure associated with the complex. The area will then be rehabilitated through scarification and revegetation. Further, a 4,130 square foot visitor center will be constructed in a location that provides maximum protection for subsurface cave resources. The facility would serve as a contact station with exhibits, a restroom facility and first aid station; create a curatorial work area and library facility; and would provide for a productive, centrally located work environment for interpretation and visitor protection staff. Parking improvements would consist of an area to accommodate fee collection activities and parking for up to 50 vehicles, including oversized parking spaces.		
<b>Project Justification:</b> The present visitor services complex is comprised of two 9' x 45' trailers bolted together to serve as a visitor center, a 1930s office building that is no longer structurally sound, a restroom facility, parking lot and picnic area. The visitor center, serving the monument for the past 26 years, and the office building, serving for over 65 years, lack functional insulation, is infested with rodents, and interior modifications have involved every component of the infrastructure, including haphazard carpentry, electrical modifications and structural changes that have incrementally lead to concerns about employee and visitor safety. In 1996, county building inspectors recommended discontinuing the use of both structures and would have condemned them were they in the private sector; the office building was recommended for demolition in conjunction with the monument's 1966 master Plan. The ability for monument staff to impart upon visitors an understanding of monument purpose and significance in the current visitor center, including those related to resources protection, is severely hampered by overcrowding and the lack of display space. The visitor center's capacity is only 37, a figure that is regularly exceeded during the peak season when over 700 visitors per day enter the visitor center. Only 18 feet wide, the structure must accommodate visitors, displays, a Natural History Association (NHA) outlet, and workspace for NPS interpretation and NHA staff. The consequence is an overcrowded, constricted experience for the visitor, resulting in a dark atmosphere with minimal space for the exhibits telling the monument's cultural and geologic story.  Known cave resources are being negatively impacted with retention of the existing visitor services development. Complying with NPS Management Policies, this project will result in the removal of all visitor-related infrastructure sited above cave resources and eliminate the negative environmental effects associated with surface activities. Caves directly under the visitor services infrastructure places them in peril from parking lot activities and probable water and sewer line breaks. The natural microclimate of the caves is being changed by continued impact to water infiltration patterns. There is a significant potential of contamination of the underground resources by toxic effluent rich in hydrocarbons and heavy metals from parking lots and human waste from sewage systems resulting in threats to the cave's troglobitic fauna. If the developments above the caves are not removed, the fragile underground resource will continue to degrade until it is ultimately destroyed, seriously compromising not only the monument's ability to represent itself as a leader in resources management and protection but also the NPS' primary mandate of preserving resources unimpaired for future generations.		

**Ranking Categories**

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

25% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
25% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
25% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
25% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:      NO: X      Total Project Score: 800	

**Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	2,065,500	50	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	2,065,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$4,131,000
Total Project Estimate:	4,131,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	4,131,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$4,131,000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	May 2002

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 11, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority: 21</b>
	<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>
	<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>

**Project Title:** Rehabilitate Access and Utility Systems to Protect Visitors and Historic Structures

<b>Project No:</b> PORE 460	<b>Park Name:</b> Point Reyes National Seashore	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 06	<b>State:</b> California

**Project Description:** This package will remove resource threats and maintain, restore, and preserve the historic Point Reyes Lighthouse Complex located on the Point Reyes Headlands. Proposed work includes: repair/replace concrete public and maintenance access steps and associated curbing leading down to lighthouse; replace safety handrail; conceal noncontributing conduits and other utilities visible along stairway to the extent feasible; paint/repair selected lighthouse complex structures, including the historic water collection cistern. Upgrade sewage treatment and potable water supply systems to meet State and county codes.

**Project Justification:** The severely deteriorated stairway that leads down to the main lighthouse is the only access to the structure (304 steps, equivalent to ten stories). This stairway must be retained for visitor and administrative uses. The 600-foot long stairway is immediately adjacent to dangerous cliffs. Due to severe deterioration, the concrete curbing that anchors the handrail is unsafe for park visitors and employees. In addition, several utility conduits run above ground, completely exposed adjacent to the stairway. Stabilization/repair work is needed on the lighthouse cistern, the lighthouse exterior, and other selected historic structures in the complex to stop deterioration. This complex is in a very severe microclimate (high wind, heavy rain, and salt spray). Buildings and other structures must be adequately protected from the elements. The existing sewage system is 40+ years old. Engineering evaluations indicate the system is at or near failing. The water supply is inadequate, and water for fire protection and drinking has to be hauled 40 miles by truck during dry seasons. The water supply and distribution system does not meet code for drinking water or fire protection needs. In March 1999, the State of California notified the park that the lighthouse complex water system was in violation of State health standards.

**Ranking Categories**

70% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
30% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X Total Project Score: 910	

**Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,285,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$1,285,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,285,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 :	1,285,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$1,285,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	4th/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 11, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 5</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title: Remove Failing Roads to Protect Park Resources (Completion)</b>			
<b>Project No: REDW 277</b>		<b>Park Name: Redwood National Park</b>	
<b>Region: Pacific West</b>		<b>Congressional District: 01</b>	<b>State: California</b>
<b>Project Description:</b> This package proposes to remove 12 miles of road located in a portion of the watershed that is posing the greatest threat to park resources. Approximately three miles are being removed with funding received in FY 2001. The requested FY 2002 funding would remove the remaining nine miles. Work would involve the removal of failing abandoned logging roads in the ecologically sensitive Lost Man Creek watershed, a tributary to Redwood Creek. The road fill that is currently or potentially landsliding into sensitive stream channels that support valuable aquatic resources would be excavated, and the topography and stream channel network which existed prior to road construction would be reestablished. The watershed has been divided in priority areas based on the potential for greatest effectiveness in reducing resource threats. There are 34 miles of abandoned logging roads within the watershed.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Lost Man creek watershed contains pristine ancient redwood forest, a picnic area, 17 miles of hike and bike trail. These facilities are easily accessible by vehicles and disabled people, opportunities available nowhere else in Redwood National Park. Upstream of these park resources are heavily disturbed harvested timber lands with miles of failing, abandoned logging roads. The roads are eroding, threatening park resources with significant damage from sedimentation. The removal of roads in Lost Man Creek watershed will greatly reduce the threat of catastrophic impacts of sedimentation into a prime park stream. Without removing these threats, park resources are at risk of significant damage and loss. Future protection of these resources and the surrounding ecosystem in Lost Man Creek depends upon adequate and timely funding for the removal of failing logging roads.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
100% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: X		Total Project Score: 700	
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	3,263,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$711,000
Capital Improvement Work:		0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$2,552,000
Total Project Estimate:	3,263,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002 : \$2,552,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$3,263,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Jan. 2002	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 11, 2001



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 42</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> <a href="#">Rehabilitate National Historic Landmark Schooner C.A. Thayer</a>			
<b>Project No:</b> <a href="#">SAFR 643</a>		<b>Park Name:</b> <a href="#">San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park</a>	
<b>Region:</b> <a href="#">Pacific West</a>		<b>Congressional District:</b> <a href="#">08</a>	<b>State:</b> <a href="#">California</a>
<b>Project Description:</b> The <i>C.A. THAYER</i> , a 106-year old three-masted wooden-hulled lumber schooner, has suffered massive deterioration through rot in her structural timbers and decay of her iron fastenings. The proposal to rebuild the <i>THAYER</i> will result in major replacements in-kind of the vessel's structural framework. Work will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Major Vessel Preservation, and will result in a vessel which can be maintained afloat, using largely traditional methods and be well-maintained on an ongoing basis using park base funding and limited cyclic funding for periodic maintenance dry-docking.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> Berthed among the NPS historic fleet at Hyde Street Pier, the <i>C.A. THAYER</i> is boarded by some 212,000 visitors and serves as an overnight interactive classroom for 12,000 school children on an annual basis. The <i>C.A. THAYER</i> is one of two remaining examples of a West Coast sailing lumber schooner. She has been placed on the National Trust for Historic Preservation list of 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. In the absence of the projected work, <i>C.A. THAYER</i> is certain to finally suffer structural failure, requiring her to be removed from the water and in all likelihood will be dismantled.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
100% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: <a href="#">X</a> NO:		Total Project Score: 700	
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	9,278,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$9,278,000
Total Project Estimate:	9,278,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: 9,278,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$9,278,000
Class of Estimate: <a href="#">B</a>		Estimate Good Until: <a href="#">Feb. 2002</a>	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	<a href="#">2nd/2002</a>		
Project Complete:	<a href="#">NA</a>		Last Updated: <a href="#">April 11, 2001</a>

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 7		
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002		
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction		
<b>Project Title:</b> Restore Giant Forest (Completion)			
<b>Project No:</b> SEKI 200	<b>Park Name:</b> Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks		
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 19	<b>State:</b> California	
<b>Project Description:</b> This is a multi-phase restoration project and removal of day-use facilities within Giant Forest. Numerous prior phases to Giant Forest work provided the necessary infrastructure facilities that will allow the removal of concession facilities from Giant Forest area and the relocation of services to Wuksachi. The completion phase of this project includes continuing removal and ecological restoration of former campgrounds, specifically Firwood, Sugar Pine Sunset Rock, Paradise, Sunset Camp, Highlands and Castle Rock; rehabilitation of the historic Giant Forest Market and conversion into a museum and contact station; construction of the access road, utilities, and trail work.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This project will correct a serious park problem first identified in 1930. Past development in Giant Forest continues to cause significant damage to the world's largest trees Built facilities and associated infrastructure are being removed and their scars ecologically restored. The National Park Service has invested millions to make this opportunity possible. Future preservation and enjoyment of the grove depends upon completion of this project.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
100% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:		Total Project Score: 600	
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$83,253,000
Capital Improvement Work:	84,733,000	100	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$1,480,000
Total Project Estimate:	84,733,000	100	Planned Funding FY2002: 1,480,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$84,733,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Apr. 2002	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 11, 2001

## GUAM

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	
<u>Distr</u> <u>Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
00 War in the Pacific NHP	730,000	909,000	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
			13,000	0	922,000

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

**GUAM**  
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)

None

LAND ACQUISITION (see attached)

**Park Area**

**Remarks**

**Funds**

War in the Pacific NHP

1 acre

\$900

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION

None

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM

None

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$407

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

Proposed state apportionment: \$200

## **Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition**

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

**Program or Park Area:** War in the Pacific National Historical Park

**National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002):** Priority No. 29

**Location:** Guam

**State/County/Congressional District:** Island of Guam/Congressional Delegate

**Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining:** \$12,429,953

#### **Cost Detail:**

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	1	<b>\$900,000</b>
Future Funding Need	199	\$7,600,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

**Improvements:** Residential.

**Description:** The Act of August 18, 1978, established War in the Pacific National Historical Park and authorized the appropriation of up to \$16,000,000 for land acquisition. To date, \$3,570,047 has been appropriated, leaving an unappropriated balance of \$12,429,953. After fiscal year 2001, 200 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the park.

**Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal:** The park provides an opportunity to interpret events in the Pacific Theater of World War II. It includes major historic sites associated with the 1944 battle for Guam, an example of the island-hopping military campaign against the Japanese.

**Threat:** The park is comprised of seven individual units and features a checkerboard pattern of land ownership (Federal, Government of Guam, and privately owned). Because of the island environment, land is coveted. Commercial or residential development of any of the 200 privately owned acres would not be compatible with park purposes.

**Need:** In FY 2002, \$900,000 is needed to acquire a 0.26-acre tract within the Asan Inland Unit. The tract is surrounded by Federal property and small privately owned parcels along the historic Asan Beach and contains commercial structures. One of the park's major goals is to protect the historic scene of these beaches, and these commercial structures greatly impact the visual aesthetics of the resource. The intent of the acquisition is to tear down the existing structures and recreate the open vistas of the historic beachfront.

**Interaction with Landowners and Partners:** The owner of the tract approached the park superintendent requesting Federal acquisition of the property. The NPS lands office has also been in touch with the owner within the last six months. The National Park Service is working closely with the local community to advance this acquisition and deal, personally, with a need to facilitate a greater understanding of the land acquisition program within the National Park Service. A site visit was conducted in March, 2001.

## HAWAII

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	
<u>Distr Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
			<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
02 Haleakala NP	3,130,000	3,678,000	77,000	0	3,755,000
02 Hawaii Volcanoes NP	4,709,000	5,415,000	131,000	0	5,546,000
02 Kalaupapa NHP	1,637,000	1,825,000	25,000	211,000	2,061,000
02 Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	1,002,000	1,105,000	13,000	0	1,118,000
02 Pu'uuhonua O Honaunau NHP	1,074,000	1,101,000	31,000	0	1,132,000
02 Puukohola Heiau NHS	566,000	584,000	12,000	0	596,000
01 U.S.S. Arizona Memorial	1,958,000	1,998,000	41,000	0	2,039,000

For FY 2002, Program Changes reflect increases for the Natural Resource Challenge.

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

**HAWAII**  
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)  
None

LAND ACQUISITION (see attached)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	18,600 acres	\$4,000

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION (see attached)

<u>Park Area</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Puukohola Heiau NHS	Relocate maintenance facilities	\$837

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM  
None

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS  
State apportionment: \$568

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS  
Proposed state apportionment: \$4,500

## Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

Program or Park Area: **Hawaii Volcanoes National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 1

Location: On the Island of Hawaii

State/County/Congressional District: State of Hawaii/Island of Hawaii/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	18,600	<b>\$4,000,000</b>
Future Funding Need	100,845	\$25,300,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural.

Description: The park was established in 1916, and ranges in elevation from sea level to the summit of the earth's most massive volcano, Mauna Loa, at 13,677 feet. Until November 2000, acquisition of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park could only be accomplished by donation, pursuant to the Act of June 20, 1938. The Act of November 13, 2000 (Public Law 106-510), authorized the acquisition, by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park and determined to be necessary for proper rounding out of the park boundary. The act eliminated the requirement imposed by the Act of June 20, 1938, that such additional lands be acquired only by donation. After fiscal year 2001, approximately 119,445 acres of privately owned land remain to be acquired at the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Due to current isolation by the nature of private ownership, cultural resources are largely undisturbed. At threat are avifauna that includes the endangered forest birds Akepa and Hawaii creeper, and plant species that include the Mauna Loa silver sword. Development of the property would lead to degradation of those resources. This property essentially encompasses all of the southwest rift zone of Mauna Loa between the 800-ft to 12,600-ft levels of this mountain mass.

Threat: The owners of the Damon Estate prefer to sell to a government entity that will preserve the diverse ecosystems of the property. However, if the Government is not able to acquire the property, it still must be sold. Subdivision is a strong possibility. The impact of subdivision would be a direct threat on the property's resources and ecosystems and have negative impact on adjacent State forest areas through spread of invasive species and increased wildland fire potential.

Need: For fiscal year 2002, funds in the amount of \$4,000,000 are needed to commence acquisition of the Kahuku Ranch, part of the Damon Estate. It is estimated that the total cost for Federal acquisition would be approximately \$25,000,000. The \$4,000,000 would permit the acquisition of 18,600 acres. The estate is in a position where it must sell the property.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowners are willing sellers and this Federal acquisition will be a partnership effort with The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Last contact between the NPS and the TNC regarding this matter was in December 2000. On February 25, 26, and 27, 2001, the park held public hearings on this acquisition. From the 280 people who attended over the three days there was an expression of overwhelming support for the acquisition of the ranch and the preservation of the resources therein.



**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service</b> <b>PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 29	
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Relocate Maintenance Facilities from Historic Temple Site			
<b>Project No:</b> PUHE 107		<b>Park Name:</b> Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West		<b>Congressional District:</b> 02	<b>State:</b> Hawaii
<b>Project Description:</b> This package consists of construction of a new maintenance building and yard. The presence of the park's maintenance facilities and daily operational activities in close proximity to the place where visitor contact takes place puts visitors in a potentially hazardous situation. Power equipment, maintenance vehicles, and hazardous materials are nearby and their presence near an area where visitors, including children, are concentrated is hazardous to the welfare and the safety of those visitors. Moving the maintenance operation to another more suitable location in the park will eliminate this hazard. The new maintenance facility will include space for an office, furnishings, repair shop, workshop, garage space, rest rooms, fire cache, curatorial room, library, showers and storage rooms. Also includes yard space for storage, walkways, access road, parking lot, covered parking shed, striping, fence, necessary signs, air conditioning, and installation of necessary utilities and fire/security alarm system.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> This package will significantly help reestablish the park's historic scene and at the same time improve park maintenance operations. The existing buildings are in full view at the top of a hill and directly impact on the cultural landscape surrounding the park's primary feature, Puukohola Heiau. The new maintenance building is also needed to alleviate safety problems and to improve overall park operations by separating maintenance work activities away from interpretive and administrative functions. The existing maintenance workshop, visitor use areas and administrative offices are all within a 40-ft. area. The offices are housed in an abandoned Army Corp of Engineers plywood building inherited by the NPS in 1973.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
35% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
35% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
15% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		5% Other Capital Improvement	
10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 835
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	418,500	50	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	418,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$837,000
Total Project Estimate:	837,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$837,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$837,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until:	Dec. 2001
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	3rd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 11, 2001

## IDAHO (PWR)

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	
<u>Distr</u> <u>Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
			<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
02 City of Rocks Natl Reserve	303,000	307,000	0	0	307,000
02 Craters of the Moon NM	752,000	965,000	20,000	0	985,000
02 Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	493,000	504,000	16,000	0	520,000
01 Nez Perce NHP	1,433,000	1,713,000	31,000	0	1,744,000

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

**IDAHO (PWR)**  
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)

<u><b>Park Area</b></u>	<u><b>Type of Project</b></u>
Craters of the Moon NM	Potential New Start

LAND ACQUISITION (see attached)

<u><b>Park Area</b></u>	<u><b>Remarks</b></u>	<u><b>Funds</b></u>
Nez Perce NHP	163 acres	\$1,000

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION

None

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM

None

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$721

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

Proposed state apportionment: \$5,828

## Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

Program or Park Area: **Nez Perce National Historical Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 17

Location: Lewis-and-Clark-Expedition Sites in Idaho

State/County/Congressional District: State of Idaho/Idaho County/Congressional District No. 1

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$2,000,000

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2001 Request	163	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
Future Funding Need	TBD	\$11,300,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None.

Description: The Act of October 30, 1992, revised the boundary to include additional lands. Lands located within the revised boundary and owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Acquisition of privately owned land requires the owner's consent unless (1) the nature of land use has changed, or is going to change, significantly, (2) acquisition is essential for park purposes, or (3) the land is located in certain areas described in the act.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Within the park boundaries, there are 38 sites commemorating and celebrating Nez Perce culture and traditions. The park also preserves significant sites related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Threat: Acquisition is necessary to prevent development of and/or damage to significant historic sites.

Need: The requested funds will permit the acquisition of two tracts of land. These tracts are needed to properly interpret significant sites for the upcoming bicentennial commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. One tract will be acquired at Weippe Prairie, where Lewis and Clark made their first contact with the Nez Perce in 1805, receiving supplies and assistance that enabled them to complete their expedition to the Pacific Ocean. The other tract to be acquired is the Canoe Camp site where Lewis and Clark stayed among the Nez Perce for several weeks in September 1805, resting and building five wooden canoes for their trip westward.

In anticipation of Federal acquisition of these tracts, The Idaho Heritage Trust, a nonprofit conservation organization, has expressed an interest in acquiring additional lands to protect the historic sites of the area. Furthermore, both the Idaho Governor's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission and the Clearwater Snake Regional Economic Development Association have indicated an interest in partnering with the National Park Service to protect these sites. Efforts to define and formalize these partnerships are underway.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: In February 2001, the National Park Service obtained permission from the landowners to appraise their properties. Federal acquisition is supported by the Idaho Governor's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission and by the Clearwater Snake Regional Economic Development Association. There is strong support from the local communities, including Indian tribes, for this acquisition of land.

## MONTANA (PWR)

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>Distr</u> <u>Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	
00 Big Hole NB	331,000	346,000	9,000	0	355,000

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

**MONTANA (PWR)**  
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

None

LAND ACQUISITION

None

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION

None

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM

None

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$784

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

Proposed state apportionment: \$7,012

## NEVADA

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>Distr</u> <u>Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	
02 Death Valley NP	6,071,000	6,812,000	150,000	0	6,962,000
02 Great Basin NP	1,674,000	1,728,000	58,000	126,000	1,912,000
02 Lake Mead NRA	13,353,000	14,805,000	290,000	0	15,095,000

For FY 2002, Program Changes reflect increases for the Natural Resource Challenge.

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

**NEVADA**  
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)  
None

LAND ACQUISITION (see attached)

<u><b>Park Area</b></u>	<u><b>Remarks</b></u>	<u><b>Funds</b></u>
Death Valley NP	159 acres	\$150

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION  
None

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM

<u><b>Park Area</b></u>	<u><b>Project Title</b></u>	<u><b>Funds</b></u>
Lake Mead NRA	Rehab Callville Bay Road	\$2,667

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS  
State apportionment: \$716

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS  
Proposed state apportionment: \$6,919



## **Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition**

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

Program or Park Area: **Death Valley National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 35

Location: Eastern California and western Nevada

States/Counties/Congressional Districts:

State of California/Inyo and San Bernardino Counties/Congressional District No.40

State of Nevada/Esmeralda and Nye Counties/Congressional District No.2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is a combined ceiling of \$300,000,000 for land acquisition by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service at Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park, and Mojave National Preserve. The requested appropriation is within the authorized ceiling.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	159	<b>\$150,000</b>
Future Funding Need	10,248	\$28,970,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Largely undeveloped.

Description: The site was originally designated as a national monument in 1933. The Act of October 31, 1994 (Public Law 103-433), abolished Death Valley National Monument and established Death Valley National Park to include the former monument and additional lands.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western hemisphere.

Threat: Open pit mines present a valid threat of exceptional high visual intrusion of otherwise pristine park vistas.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$150,000 are needed in fiscal year 2002 to acquire eight mining claims covering a total of 158.81 acres. The mining claims occupy the ridge west of the Cottonwood Mountains. The resulting unnatural white open pit mine walls would not only be highly visible over a wide area of the park, but in addition the stark contrast of colors would draw attention and impair visitor enjoyment of the enveloping wilderness areas of the park. The resource damage would be extremely difficult and possibly impossible to repair or mitigate.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Service is seeking to acquire eight mining claims at the national park. Three of the claims were abandoned and contain decaying machinery and equipment. The Service has not yet established contact with the owners of these three claims. The owners of the other five mining claims were contacted last year by the Service and are willing sellers. If the requested funds are appropriated, the Service will contact all owners to continue the acquisition process.

## OREGON

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>Distr</u> <u>Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	
02,04 Crater Lake NP	3,841,000	3,944,000	108,000	0	4,052,000
01 Fort Clatsop NMem	956,000	1,174,000	20,000	0	1,194,000
02 John Day Fossil Beds NM	785,000	900,000	22,000	0	922,000
02 Nez Perce NHP	1,433,000	1,713,000	31,000	0	1,744,000
02 Oregon Caves NM	577,000	847,000	13,000	0	860,000

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

**OREGON**  
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)

<b><u>Park Area</u></b>	<b><u>Type of Project</u></b>
Crater Lake NP	Ongoing Project

LAND ACQUISITION

None

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION (see attached)

<b><u>Park Area</u></b>	<b><u>Type of Project</u></b>	<b><u>Funds</u></b>
John Day Fossil Beds NM	Construct paleontological center; rehab HQ	\$8,421
Oregon Caves NM	Replace quonset hut & headquarters building	\$1,004

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM

<b><u>Park Area</u></b>	<b><u>Project Title</u></b>	<b><u>Funds</u></b>
Fort Clatsop NM	Bus shelters/pedestrian walks	\$147

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$850

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

Proposed state apportionment: \$7,548

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority:</b> 41
		<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction
<b>Project Title:</b> Construct Paleontological Center and Rehabilitate Headquarters		
<b>Project No:</b> JODA 105	<b>Park Name:</b> John Day Fossil Beds National Monument	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 2	<b>State:</b> Oregon
<b>Project Description:</b> This package proposes to construct the Thomas Condon Paleontological Center (TCPC), and remodel the existing Cant Ranch House, a historic structure, to accommodate the monument's administrative headquarters. The Thomas Condon Paleontological Center would include approximately 12,000 sq. ft of curatorial, preparation, research, and visitor information and interpretive space. The design of the building would allow visitors to observe fossil preparation and paleontologists at work in the fossil preparation lab. Glass walls would be the only separation between scientists and visitors. The Cant Ranch House, which is on the National Register of Historic Places and located within 300 yards of the proposed research/visitor center, would receive interior modifications to serve as the monument's administrative headquarters. The temporary visitor center on the first floor of the house would be removed and converted to administrative space. In addition, the building would receive numerous modifications to make it more functional, accessible, and energy efficient. Access to the current parking area does not provide adequate sight distance for turning from State Highway 19. This is a safety concern, particularly since a large percentage of our visitors arrive in large recreational vehicles. The visitor center also cannot meet the Americans with Disabilities Act specifications to make it universally accessible.		
<b>Project Justification:</b> John Day Fossil Beds National Monument was established largely from Oregon State Park lands in 1974. At that time, it was assumed that the National Park Service would construct a new visitor center. In fact, the enabling legislation, although very brief, mandates the name of this visitor center as the Thomas Condon Visitor Center. The John Day basin is recognized as one of the best locations on earth to study paleoclimates, ecosystem change, the evolution of mammals and vascular plants. This is due to the extremely long time span of the strata containing the fossils and that they are entombed in datable volcanoclastics. Paleontologists from all over the world come to the John Day basin and the monument to study its resources. It is rapidly becoming the date benchmark for fossilized mammals worldwide because our fossils are so accurately datable. Since 1984, the National Park Service has worked to establish a basin-wide paleontological research program centered at the Sheep Rock Unit of the monument. During this period, curated paleontological specimens have increased from 250 to over 22,000. Yet, to date, the NPS and other paleontologists and preparators have no permanent dedicated facility to either prepare, identify, or store these specimens. The fossils of the John Day basin are very subtle and can be fragile. Most fossils must be collected soon after they are exposed to preserve them. The fossils are not visible in the field, and providing visitor appreciation and understanding requires a very active interpretation program focusing on museum displays of prepared fossils. To date, this has been done on the first floor of a historic ranch building. This space is inadequate to expose the visitor to the varied paleo-resources of the monument and the stories behind them. As more resources are discovered, and a greater understanding of the history of the basin is derived, it will be increasingly difficult to interpret the basin's resources and history in such a limited facility. Despite all of these problems, visitation to the monument has grown geometrically in 20 years to over 130,000 visitors in 1997. The Cant Ranch House currently serves as a temporary visitor center. Its modification is needed to function as the administrative headquarters of the monument when the TCPC is constructed. This modification is integral to the proposed project.		

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance****Ranking Categories**

20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
10% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
40% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:      NO: X      Total Project Score: 710	

**Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	4,210,500	50	Appropriated to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement Work:	4,210,500	50	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$ 8,421,000
Total Project Estimate:	8,421,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$ 8,421,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$0
			Total:	\$ 8,421,000
Class of Estimate: B			Estimate Good Until:	May 2002

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	2nd/2002		
Project Complete:	NA		Last Updated: April 12, 2001

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>National Park Service PROJECT DATA SHEET</b>		<b>Priority: 43</b>	
		<b>Planned Funding Year: 2002</b>	
		<b>Funding Source: Line Item Construction</b>	
<b>Project Title: Replace Quonset Hut And Monument Headquarters Building</b>			
<b>Project No: ORCA 015</b>		<b>Park Name: Oregon Caves National Monument</b>	
<b>Region: Pacific West</b>		<b>Congressional District: 02</b>	<b>State: Oregon</b>
<b>Project Description:</b> This project is proposed to replace the deteriorated Quonset hut and damaged monument headquarters' building with a functionally efficient, sustainable design, co-located facility. Requirements for the replacement building can be separated into two groups. The collections area is to contain storage for archives and records, library, natural history collections and curation work/storage area totaling about 1600 square feet. The proposed building will consist of three offices for the superintendent, interpretive specialist, and the resource management specialist, an administrative office with working storage and reception area, restrooms, and a multipurpose meeting room. Parking, service drive and loading/receiving area will meet appropriate code and accessibility requirements.			
<b>Project Justification:</b> The Quonset hut has been used as primary storage for curatorial collections, interpretive and resource management materials and equipment, administrative records, and wild land fire truck and cache. The corrugated metal hut was moved to the current site in 1967 as surplus from an off park location and due to environmental factors is now functionally unusable for its intended purpose. It has no historic relevance to the site nor any historic integrity to qualify under section 106. The headquarters building was built as a temporary contact station in the 1960s. The square footage available, 360, cannot meet any minimum workplace standards for the four to seven staff currently located there. The building has numerous structural defects. Based on test data, a geotechnical engineer has recommended that staff be removed from the building due to subsurface instability and earth failure.			
<b>Ranking Categories</b>			
50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred		50% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:		NO: X	Total Project Score: 700
<b>Project Cost and Status</b>			
Project Cost Estimate	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,004,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget: \$1,004,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,004,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2002: \$1,004,000
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$0
			Total: \$1,004,000
Class of Estimate: C		Estimate Good Until: Dec. 2001	
<b>Dates (Qtr/Year)</b>			
	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

## SAIPAN

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	FY 2002
<u>Distr</u> <u>Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	
00 American Memorial Park	267,000	280,000	6,000	0	286,000

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

**SAIPAN**  
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)

**Park Area**

World War II Sites

**Type of Project**

Ongoing Study

LAND ACQUISITION

None

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION

None

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM

None

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$407

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

Proposed state apportionment: \$91



## WASHINGTON

Park Operational Base Summary: The table below shows the annual park operating base for all parks within this state. Park operational base funds are supplemented by as yet undetermined amounts of project funding from regional or servicewide-managed programs, such as cyclic maintenance, the Natural Resources Preservation Program, and the Drug Enforcement Program.

If a park is in more than one state, the park is included in each of the appropriate state tables. The full operating base is shown; no attempt has been made to split the park operating base amount between two or more states.

Congr	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	
<u>Distr</u> <u>Park Units</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Uncontrol</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>
			<u>Changes</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
02 Ebey's Landing Natl Historic Res	141,000	211,000	0	0	211,000
03 Fort Vancouver NHS	963,000	997,000	36,000	0	1,033,000
07 Klondike Gold Rush NHP (Seattle)	405,000	414,000	11,000	0	425,000
04,05 Lake Roosevelt NRA	3,714,000	3,883,000	99,000	0	3,982,000
03,08 Mount Rainier NP	8,625,000	8,837,000	245,000	0	9,082,000
04 Nez Perce NHP	1,433,000	1,713,000	31,000	0	1,744,000
02,04 No. Cascades NP, Lk Chelan					
NRA, Ross Lk NRA	5,054,000	5,406,000	172,000	0	5,578,000
06 Olympic NP	9,122,000	10,090,000	273,000	0	10,363,000
02 San Juan Island NHP	569,000	589,000	12,000	95,000	696,000
05 Whitman Mission NHS	654,000	668,000	18,000	0	686,000

For FY 2002, Program Changes reflect increases for the Natural Resource Challenge.

The table does not include programs from other appropriations such as General Management Plans, Land Acquisition, Line Item Construction and Maintenance, Federal Lands Highway Program, and Historic Preservation Fund State Grants. Information on the distribution of funds in those programs is outlined on the next page. There are separate sections on General Management Plans and the Trails Management Program.

**WASHINGTON**  
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAMS NOT INCLUDED IN PARK BASE:

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (See GMP section for further information)

<b><u>Park Area</u></b>	<b><u>Type of Project</u></b>
Ebey's Landing NHRserve	Ongoing Project
Fort Vancouver NHS	Ongoing Project
San Juan Island NHP	Potential New Start

LAND ACQUISITION (see attached)

<b><u>Park Area</u></b>	<b><u>Remarks</u></b>	<b><u>Funds</u></b>
Ebey's Landing NH Reserve	104 acres	\$1,000
North Cascades NP	127 acres	\$1,000
Olympic NP	3 acres	\$1,210

CONSTRUCTION: LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION (see attached)

<b><u>Park Area</u></b>	<b><u>Type of Project</u></b>	<b><u>Funds</u></b>
Olympic NP	Restore Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries	\$103,686

PROPOSED FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY PROGRAM

<b><u>Park Area</u></b>	<b><u>Project Title</u></b>	<b><u>Funds</u></b>
Mount Rainier NP	Repair Christine Falls area slump damage	\$369
Mount Rainier NP	Rehab Nisqually Glacier Bridge	\$356
Mount Rainier NP	Rehab Highway 123, phase 1	\$4,378
Mount Rainier NP	Rehab Backbone Ridge Viaduct	\$1,170
Olympic NP	Replace deteriorated culvert, Northshore Road	\$295

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: STATE GRANTS

State apportionment: \$904

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

Proposed state apportionment: \$8,516

## **Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition**

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

**Program or Park Area:** **Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve**

**National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002):** Priority No. 3

**Location:** On Whidbey Island in vicinity of Seattle, Washington

**State/County/Congressional District:** State of Washington/Island County/Congressional District No. 2

**Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining:** None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

**Cost Detail:**

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	104	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
Future Funding Need	1,011	\$8,600,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

**Improvements:** Agricultural and residential.

**Description:** Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve was authorized by the Act of November 10, 1978, to protect the scenic, natural, and historic resources of Ebey's Prairie and the surrounding area from residential development.

**Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal:** This rural district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the reserve.

**Threat:** In seeking to alleviate economic hardship, some landowners at the reserve are considering a change from historical land use patterns to more lucrative means of land use, such as subdivision for multiple commercial and/or residential purposes.

**Need:** For fiscal year 2002, \$1,000,000 are needed to acquire easement interests in three tracts containing 104.14 acres of land owned by the Pratt Family within the authorized boundary of the national historical reserve. The property was owned by the Pratt Family for more than 80 years until they sold it to The Nature Conservancy. The Pratts took great pride and care to be good stewards of the land by preserving the natural beauty and ecological integrity of their Whidbey Island holdings. Historic structures were not altered, old growth and virgin timber are still present and continue to thrive, and agricultural lands are leased to neighboring farms for crop production or to support other types of farming activities. The NPS has made great strides in acquiring scenic easements for the last decade on the adjoining prairie and throughout the reserve. The Pratt property is critical to the continual preservation of the historic landscape and the purpose for the establishment of the reserve.

**Interaction with Landowners and Partners:** Federal acquisition of fee interest in privately owned land within the reserve requires the landowner's consent. The Nature Conservancy (TNC), a nonprofit conservation organization, is partnering with NPS to preserve these significant heritage lands. TNC borrowed money, and purchased the property in anticipation of eventual reimbursement by the National Park Service; TNC will hold the property until sufficient Federal acquisition funds are appropriated.

## Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

Program or Park Area: **North Cascades National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 19

Location: In the vicinity of the Cascades Mountains in northern Washington

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Chelan, Skagit and Whatcom Counties/Congressional District Nos. 2,4

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	127	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential.

Description: The Act of October 2, 1968, established the North Cascades Complex, consisting of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: High jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, icefalls, waterfalls, and other water phenomena in the wild alpine region contained within the boundary of North Cascades National Park.

Threat: A proposed mining plan of operations has been submitted by the owner of two patented mining claims known as the Thunder Creek Mine Property within the park. The plan is to remove approximately 30,000 pounds of ore for shipment to a smelter. The claims are within a remote area of the park (Thunder Basin) and surrounded by the Stephen Mather Wilderness. The entire operation, including transportation of personnel and ore, would be conducted by helicopter. Helicopter access would require that trees be cleared or cut. The ore transport would be over wilderness for a distance of approximately 12 miles to a landing site outside the park along the North Cascades Scenic Highway. Such activity would create considerable noise disturbance that would adversely impact the wilderness character of the area. Furthermore, the owner has suggested the possibility of recreational development of the property. In the past he has mentioned the possible construction of a wilderness lodge. Recreational use would involve continued helicopter access and would require removal of trees on the mill site to establish a landing area.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire the 127 acres comprising the two mining claims and prevent adverse use of the subject property.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owners have expressed an interest in selling to the United States. The owners wrote to Congress on February 3, 2001, requesting that funds be appropriated for acquisition of their property. They would like to mine their lands if the Service is not able to acquire their lands.

## Land Acquisition and State Assistance/Federal Land Acquisition

### **Fiscal Year 2002 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program**

Program or Park Area: **Olympic National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2002): Priority No. 21

Location: Clallam, Grays Harbor, Mason and Jefferson Counties, Washington

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson and Mason Counties/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2002 Request	3	<b>\$1,210,000</b>
Future Funding Need	390	\$19,790,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential/recreational.

Description: Olympic National Park was authorized June 29, 1938, to reserve and withdraw from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and to dedicate as a public park an area in the State of Washington. The acts of October 21, 1976, and November 7, 1986, revised the boundary of the park to include additional lands. After fiscal year 2001, 63 acres in the boundary expansion area will remain to be acquired for an estimated \$5,000,000. In addition, 293 tracts totaling 330 acres (Estimated value: \$16 million) in the inholding areas of the park remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park is a large wilderness area featuring rugged glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, lush meadows, sparkling lakes, giant trees, 57 miles of unspoiled beaches, teeming wildlife such as Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and the most spectacular temperate rain forest in the world.

Threat: The wilderness character of the park is threatened by incompatible construction or development on non-Federal lands.

Need: The funds requested for fiscal year 2002 are needed to acquire 19 tracts containing a total of three acres within the authorized boundary of the national park, as follows: (1) Two tracts containing a total of one acre (Estimated value: \$1,000,000) in the Lake Crescent portion of the park. The strategic topography and location of these tracts makes them highly desirable and susceptible for potential residential or seasonal recreational home developments on remaining vacant waterfront properties; (2) Seventeen tracts containing a total of two acres (Estimated value: \$210,000). These are small unbuildable and uneconomic lots. The area now serves as a primary habitat for small animals and provides visitors with limited water recreation use (i.e., fishing). Acquisition of these lots would assist park management in protecting the water quality, natural resources, and habitat while expanding recreational use and safety in the area.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Federal land acquisition within the boundary of the park has been underway for over 20 years as tracts become available for sale on the open market. Two landowners at the Lake Crescent area of the park have expressed an interest in selling. Regarding the 17 privately owned tracts remaining to be acquired in the Elwha Campsite area, the NPS has received letters and phone calls from landowners willing to sell to the NPS.

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance**

<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Project Data Sheet</b>	<b>Priority:</b> 12	
	<b>Planned Funding Year:</b> 2002	
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Line Item Construction	
<b>Project Title:</b> Restore Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries		
<b>Project No:</b> OLYM 408	<b>Park Name:</b> Olympic National Park	
<b>Region:</b> Pacific West	<b>Congressional District:</b> 06	<b>State:</b> Washington
<b>Project Description:</b> The primary focus of work in FY 2002 will be the installation of water quality protection measures for downstream water users including the city of Port Angeles, Washington. The overall project involves acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects, and associated land and facilities; preparation of an environmental impact statement to examine alternative methods of ecosystem restoration, and of water quality protection measures for downstream water users; preparation of restoration plans based on the selected alternative; restoration of the Lake Mills and Lake Aldwell reservoir areas, restoration of Elwha fisheries, and monitoring of the restoration efforts; and provision of opportunities for research and public education regarding ecosystem restoration. This is a cooperative effort among four Department of the Interior agencies, including the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corp of Engineers and Lower Elwha's Klallam Tribe.		
<b>Project Justification:</b> This project is for the purpose of meeting requirements of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Public Law 102-495), restoring the largest watershed in Olympic National Park, ending litigation regarding jurisdiction over the Glines Canyon project, and addressing the Federal Government's treaty responsibilities to the Klallam Tribe. The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Public Law 102-495) directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a Report to the Congress detailing the method that will result in `full restoration` of the ecosystem and native anadromous fish of the Elwha River. Public Law 102-495 offers a comprehensive solution to a regional problem, avoids protracted litigation of the FERC licensing proceeding as well as associated substantial Federal costs, delay and uncertainty, and provides water quality protection for municipal and industrial users. Full restoration of all Elwha River native anadromous fish will result in rehabilitation of the ecosystem of Olympic National Park, meet the Federal Government's trust responsibility to the Elwha 's Klallam Tribe, and demonstrably contribute to long-term economic recovery of the region. River valley restoration will benefit local and regional economies in the short term from work projects in ecosystem restoration and in the long-term from the benefits that result from a healthy, fully functioning ecosystem. Through identification and development of stocks for potential restoration, anadromous fish restoration in the Elwha River will complement similar efforts elsewhere in the region. In addition, full implementation of the Elwha Act will include measures to protect water quality and availability for the city of Port Angeles, Washington, and other municipal and industrial users.		
<b>Ranking Categories</b>		
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	100% Compliance	
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement	
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: X NO:		Total Project Score: 300

**Construction and Major Maintenance/Line Item Construction and Maintenance****Project Cost and Status**

Project Cost Estimate	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	103,686,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$36,967,000 *
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$25,847,000
Total Project Estimate:	103,686,000*	100	Planned Funding FY 2002:	\$25,847,000
			Future Funding to Complete	\$40,872,000 *
			Total:	\$103,686,0000
Class of Estimate: C			Estimate Good Until:	Oct. 2001

**Dates (Qtr/Year)**

	Sch'd	Actual	
Construction Start Award:	1st/2002		
Project Complete:			Last Updated: April 12, 2001

\* Pre-FY 2002 appropriations for Elwha restoration do not include pre-FY 2000 planning of \$8.2 million and land acquisition (\$29.915 million).